

ZEMLYANNIKOVA, D.D.

Pledges given to the congress have been carried out. Vest.  
sviazi 21 no.10:25 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Glubokskoy kontory svyazi Vitebskoy oblasti.  
(Telecommunication—Employees)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, Dmitriy Konstantinovich; PANOV, S.N., retsenzent;  
GRIGOR'IEV, S.N., retsenzent; ZIMAREV, Ye.V., red.; MAKRUSHINA,  
A.N., red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[General navigation manual for inland waterways] Obshchaya  
lotsiia vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi  
transport," 1959. 226 p. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Inland navigation)

ZEMLYANNIKOV V.V.

v-4

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Analgesics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 66270

Author : Zemlyannikov, V.V.

Inst : 1st Moscow Medical Institute.

Title : The Use of a Hibernation Mixture (Ascodolaminazin) for Basal Anesthesia.

Orig Pub : Tr. 1-go Mosk. ned. in-ta, 1957, 3, 136-142.

Abstract : Escadol (I) contains 1 ml. (0.5 mg) of scopolamine, 10 mg of Promedol and 30 mg of ephedrine. A combination of (I) with Aminazin (II) was used for basal anesthesia in conjunction with local anesthesia in 455 patients, and in combination with general anesthesia in 10 patients. One hour prior to operation, 1 ml of (I) was administered subcutaneously and, at the same time, 1 mg/kg (in 1% solution) of (II) injected intramuscularly. In addition, 0.5 ml of

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USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Analgesics.

v-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1953, 66270

(I) was injected 30 min. before surgery. Ten to 20 min. after the administration of (I) and (II), the patients gradually quieted down and fell asleep; tendon reflexes and muscle tonus became sharply diminished. Arterial (blood) pressure fell insignificantly (15-20 mm of Hg). The patients displayed no reaction during surgery under local anesthesia. Thirty patients slept evenly and quietly throughout the operation. In analgesia achieved by a combined use of (I) and (II) in conjunction with oxygen-ether anesthesia, there was a complete absence of the excitation stage and the surgical phase of anesthesia was reached rapidly (5-7 min.). Less narcotic was used in this method than usually.

Card 2/2

- 13 -

ZEMLYANOV, A.G.

Appendicitis and Meckel's diverticulum. Khirurgiia 35 no.12:  
64-66 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zab. - chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Zaslushenny deyatel' nauki prof. N.F. Berezkin [deceased] Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (DIVERTICULITIS diagnosis) (APPENDICITIS)

ACC NR: AM6036119

(N)

Monograph

UR/

Skvortsov, Mark Ivanovich; YUkhov, Ivan Vasil'yevich; Zemlyanov, Boris Ivanovich;  
Abchuk, Vladimir Avramovich; Mrykhin, Oktyabr' Aleksandrovich

Principles of ship maneuvering (Osnovy manevrivaniya korabley) Moscow,  
Voyenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1966, 269 p. illus., biblio., 1 fold chart. Errata  
slip inserted. Number of copies printed not given.

TOPIC TAGS: naval operation, marine engineering, ship navigation, naval tactic

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for naval officers and students of  
naval schools, it can be also used by the scientific and engineering staffs of  
research institutes and the marine industry. Problems of ship navigation,  
handling, and maneuvering at sea are discussed with particular application to  
military purposes, such as approach to target or changing position of the ship  
in relation to some specific object. Theories of probability, detection, and  
errors are used extensively in the text, particularly for the theoretical and  
practical analysis of problems of maneuverability. There are 16 references, all  
Soviet.

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UDC: 359:656.61.052

ACC NR: AM6036119

- Ch. 1. Principles of the general theory of ship maneuverability -- 9
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Appendix. Maneuvering tables (19 tables) -- 252

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SUB CODE: 15,17/

SUBM DATE: 03May66/ ORIG REF: 027/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ZEMLYANOV, G. Ye.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Melting diagram of monoethanolamine with organic compounds.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3536-3540 N 64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo ma-  
shinostroyeniya.

ZEMLYANOV, M. G., CHERNOPELKOV, N. A.

"Cold Neutron Facility for the Studies of the Dynamics of Condensed Matter Utilizing Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons."

paper presented at the Symposium of the International Atomic Energy Agency on Pile Neutron Research in Physics, Vienna, 17-21 Oct. 1960.

Institute for Atomic Energy imeni I. V. KURCHATOV, of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

ZEMLYANOV, M.G.

Symposium on inelastic neutron scattering in solids and liquids.  
Atom. energ. 10 no.3:285-287 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Neutrons—Scattering)

ZEMLYANOV, M. G.; KAGAN, D. M.; CHERNOPLEKOV, N. A.; CHETSERIN, A. G.

"The study of the phonon spectra and dispersion curves in vanadium"

Paper to be presented at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids - Chalk River, Canada, 10-14 Sept. 1962

ZEMLYANOV, M. G.; CHERNOPLEKOV, N. A.

"The study of inelastic scattering of cold neutrons  
in some hydrogen containing substances"

Paper to be presented at the International Atomic Energy Agency  
(IAEA) - Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids  
and liquids - ChalkRiver, Canada, 10-14 Sept. 1962

CHEINOPLEKOV, N. A.; ZEMLYANOV, M. G.; CHETSERIN, A. G.

"The study of inelastic scattering of neutrons in the Ti-Zr alloy"

Paper to be presented at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids - Chalk River, Canada, 10-14 Sept. 1962 .

AUTHORS:

Zemlyanov, M.G., Chernoplekov, N.A.  
Apparatus for investigating the dynamics of materials  
in the condensed state with the aid of non-elastic  
scattering of cold neutrons.

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 40-47  
TEXT: A detailed description of the apparatus is given. It is  
mounted on experimental channel No.6 of the IRT-1000 (IRT-1000)  
reactor. The thermal neutron flux from this reactor when  
operating at 1000 kW is  $1.7 \times 10^9$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> sec. The apparatus is given. It is  
Maxwellian distribution at 1000 kW is  $1.7 \times 10^9$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> sec. The apparatus is given. It is  
and a cadmium ratio of  $30 \pm 1$ . The flux of neutrons with energy  
less than  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  eV (cold neutrons) is  $\sim 1.5\%$  of the total flux.  
A preliminary filter of  $30 \pm 1$  cm thick is used followed by the main cooled discs 9.7 cm diameter  
beryllium discs 10 cm diameter and 5 cm thick. These Be discs  
are mounted inside a cadmium tube 5 cm thick. These Be discs  
with He gas which is cooled by a liquid nitrogen jacket. Thermal  
insulation consists of a vacuum jacket and aluminium radiation  
↓  
1/3

S/120/62/000/005/007/036  
E039/E420

Apparatus for investigating ...

screen. One filling (4 litres) of liquid nitrogen lasts for 8 hours. After the neutron beam has passed through these filters the flux of cold neutrons is  $6 \times 10^6$  neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup> sec and the cadmium ratio is  $7 \times 10^3$ . The neutron spectrum determined by time of flight in the energy range of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-3}$  eV shows that the average wavelength of the neutrons is 4.8 Å. Details of the scattering chamber which contains the sample, and also the mechanical neutron chopper are given. The angular divergence of the incident beam is 4°. Neutrons scattered at an angle of 90° pass through a window in the scattering chamber wall, through the chopper and on to the detector at a distance of 495.2 cm from the chopper. The detector consists of 20 proportional counters filled with  $\text{BF}_3$  (85%  $\text{B}^{10}$ ) at a pressure of 700 mm. Each counter is 3.5 cm in diameter and 100 cm long and has a counting efficiency of 40% for thermal neutrons. Details of the associated electronics are given and the results are analysed on a 128 channel time analyser. The neutron spectrum for cold neutrons scattered elastically by vanadium is measured. This required 10 hours with the chopper working at 2600 rpm and using

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S/120/62/000/005/007/036  
E039/E420

Apparatus for investigating ...

a parabolic slit of 0.8 mm width and with the time analyser channel width at  $64 \mu$  sec. A spectrum of non-elastic scattering of cold neutrons by vanadium requiring 100 hours is also obtained. Data on non-elastic scattering is to be published later. There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1961

Card 3/3

41137  
S/120/62/000/005/011/036  
E192/E382

24.650

AUTHORS: Golovin, A.Ye., Zemlyanov, M.G., Tsitovich, A.P.  
and Chernoplekov, N.A.

TITLE: A system of time delays based on magnetostrictive lines  
for transit-time neutron spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1962,  
77 - 79

TEXT: In comparison with univibrators for phantastrons,  
magnetostrictive lines have the advantage that delays produced  
by them can be accurately varied over a wide range. The system  
of delays for the transit-time neutron spectroscope is based on  
such lines. These are in the form of nickel wire passing through  
the axes of two coils. One of the coils receives a current pulse  
when a neutron is recorded by a group of counters associated with  
the line; the second coil then produces a delayed signal. The  
delay time is varied by shifting one coil relatively to the  
other. The whole delay system is based on four magnetostrictive  
lines and its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The signal from  
each group of counters is amplified, passed through the  
Card 1/2

S/120/62/000/005/011/036

E192/E382

A system of time delays ....

discriminator, then suitably shaped and applied to the delay line (see Fig. 1). The signal has a rise time of 0.5  $\mu$ s at the output of the line and this is applied to the shaping circuit of the next groups of counters and so on. As a result of this operation, the signals at the output of the system appear with various delays  $4\tau$ ,  $3\tau$ ,  $2\tau$  and  $\tau$ , where  $\tau$  is the delay of one line. The lines are in the form of four parallel strings and all the four coils can be shifted simultaneously. The diameter of the nickel string is 0.5 mm and its operating length is 30 cm, so that its maximum delay is 60  $\mu$ s. The transmitting coil has 500 turns and the receiving coil 500 turns. Both coils are screened magnetically. The resolution of the neutron spectrometer with a mechanical switch can be increased by about 2.5 times by using this delay system. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1961

Card 2/12

CHERNOPEKOV, N.A.; ZEMLYANOV, M.G.; CHICHERIN, A.G.

Study of the phonon spectrum of vanadium. Zhur.eksp.i teor.  
fiz. 43 no.6:2080-2085 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Neutrons—Spectra) (Neutrons—Scattering) (Vanadium)

21.2100

44501  
S/181/63/005/001/018/064  
B102/B186

AUTHORS:

Chernoplekov, N. A., Zemlyanov, M. G., Brovman, Ye. G.,  
and Chicherin, A. G.

TITLE:

Investigation of inelastic scattering of neutrons from a Ti-Zr  
alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 112-117

TEXT: The mechanism of inelastic scattering of cold neutrons from a disordered Ti-Zr alloy (62% Ti, 38% Zr) was investigated by the time-of-flight method. A general theory is given which interrelates the single-phonon incoherent scattering cross section with the frequency spectrum of any crystal. The ratio of the components was so chosen according to theoretical considerations as to make the mean amplitude of coherent scattering equal to zero:  $\langle a_n \rangle = \sum_j A_j a_j \equiv 0$ ; also the single-phonon coherent scattering cross section  $d^2\sigma/d\Omega d\epsilon$ , where  $\epsilon$  is the change in neutron energy, will be zero. For  $a_{Ti} = -0.38 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ cm}$  and  $a_{Zr} = 0.62 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

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Investigation of inelastic ...

S/181/63/005/001/018/064  
B102/B186

$\langle a \rangle = 0$ , and  $d^2\sigma/d\Omega dz = 0$ . The transmissivity of the alloy for cold neutrons was 0.22. The spectrum of the neutrons scattered was measured between  $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  and  $10^{-1}$  ev. After corrections for the detector's deviation from the  $1/v$ -law and for neutron deceleration by the air the spectrum shows two peaks: one between 0.01 and 0.02 ev the other somewhat below 0.03 ev. The experimental data were evaluated by a method of Zemlyanov et al. (MAGATE Conference, Canada, Chalk-River, Sept., 10-14, 1962). This method gives the energy dependence of the function

$$\Psi(\omega) = g(\omega) \left[ \frac{\sigma_{Zr}}{M_{Zr}} + A_{Ti} \left[ C_{Ti}(\omega) \right]^2 \left( \frac{\sigma_{Ti}}{M_{Ti}} - \frac{\sigma_{Zr}}{M_{Zr}} \right) \right],$$

from the trend of which some conclusions can be drawn as to the spectrum. The forbidden bands of the frequency spectrum of the alloy were not observed to vanish completely. In both the l-f and the h-f range the spectrum shows relatively deep dips which, however, are shallower than those of the ordered lattices of V and Ni. Contrary to what Dean (Proc. RBY. Soc. 254, 507, 1960) predicted, the optical part of the spectrum was not found to be split. This, however, could be due to insufficient resolution of the neutron spectrometer.

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Investigation of inelastic...

S/181/63/005/001/018/064  
B102/B186

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova Moskva  
(Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1962

Card 3/3

ZIMLYANOV, M.G.; CHERNOPLEKOV, N.A.

Inelastic scattering of cold neutrons on some hydrogen-containing substances. Atom.energ. 14, no.3:257-263 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Neutrons—Scattering)

Card 1/2

L 17604-63

S/056/63/044/003/013/053

O

The phonon spectrum of nickel ...

distribution function  $g(\omega)$  are listed in Table 1. The displacement of the Ni phonon spectrum maxima towards higher energies indicates the existence of a strong constant interatomic interaction transcending that in V. There are 2 figures and 1 table

Table 1. Expansion coefficients of the  $g(\omega)$  function

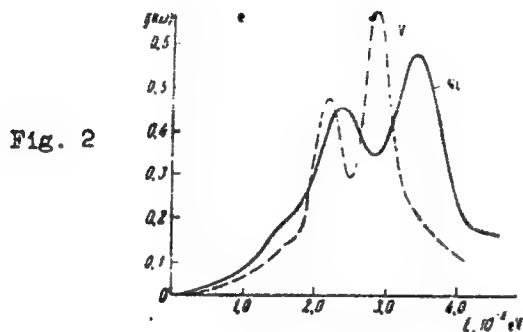
Card 2/3

L 17604-63

S/050/53/144/003:023/053

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The phonon spectrum of nickel...



SUBMITTED: October 13, 1962

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964420006-9"

ZEMLYANOV, M.G.

Third International Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons  
by Solids and Fluids. Atom. energ. 19 no.2:206-207 Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1 5330-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG  
ACCESSION NR: AP5021107

UR/0056/65/049/002/0449/0451

AUTHORS: Chernoplekov, N. A.; Zemlyanov, M. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the quasilocal level in the vibration spectrum of a lattice with heavy impurity atoms

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 449-451

TOPIC TAGS: crystal lattice vibration, vibration spectrum, phonon spectrum, crystal impurity, impurity level

ABSTRACT: To obtain a direct experimental confirmation of the theoretically predicted changes in the phonon spectrum of a crystal with a heavy impurity atom, predicted theoretically by Yu. Kagan and Ya. Yosilevskiy (ZhETF v. 42, 259, 1962), the authors attempted to determine the quasilocal level in the vibration spectrum of a lattice with

The measurements of inelastic neutron scattering by

Card 1/2

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L 5330-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021107

crystalline samples of pure magnesium and of the alloy  $Mg_{0.972}Pb_{0.028}$  27  
were made at room temperature with a time of flight spectrometer. The  
number of Mg atoms was the same in both samples. Both the energy  
and the width of the maximum in the cross section ratio of the scat-  
tering of the lead-containing magnesium to the scattering by pure  
magnesium are in satisfactory agreement with the theory of Kagan and  
Yosilevskiy. The results therefore confirm the prediction that small  
admixtures of heavy impurity atoms in the lattice of light atoms

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 *hdc*

ZEMLYANOV, V.N.

COUNTRY	: USSR
CATEGORY	: Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, Nuts, Tea.
ARS. JOUR.	: RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 15789
AUTHOR	: Drtyukov, V.V.; Zemlyanov, V.N.
INST.	: Gor'kov Agric. Inst.
TITLE	: Ranetka pupurovaya as Rootstock in Conditions of Gor'kovskaya Oblast.
ORIG. PUB.	: Aerobiologia. 1958, No.3, 113-117
ABSTRACT	Observations of the Gor'kovskiy agricultural institute on the growth of 15 cultivated sorts of apple tree from rootstocks applicable in Gor'kovskaya oblast, showed that the Korichnoye polosatoye, Antonovka obyknovennaya and Anis seryy sorts budded to Ranetka purpurovaya cultivated from seeds obtained from Minusinskiy rayon of Krasnoyarskiy kray, suffer greatly in snowless winters with abrupt fluctuations of temperature. Other sorts are also insufficiently compatible. The layezhnoye sort is compatible with this rootstock. In Gor'kovskaya

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964420006-9

Card: 1/2

ORDYNSKIY, V.V., prof.; ZEMLYANOV, V.N., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Using purple venet as graft stock in Gorkiy Province. Agrobiologiya  
no. 3:113-117 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, kafedra selektsii  
i semenovodstva ovoshchnykh i plodovykh kul'tur.  
(Gorkiy Province--Apple)

ZEMLYANOV, V. N. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Growth and development of <sup>different</sup> ~~various~~ <sup>varieties</sup> kinds of apple trees in the ~~practice~~ <sup>of</sup> grafting <sup>of</sup> purple and local wild apple trees on rennet seedlings." Gor'kiy, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Gor'kiy Agr Inst), 100 copies (KL, 45-57, 98)

ZEMLYANOV, V.N.

Analysis of the effect of relief and possibilities of its  
calculation in gravimetric surveying under the conditions of  
mountain areas. Razved. geofiz. no.5:77-79 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

SHABEL'NIKOV, G.P.; LISOVSKIY, G.D.; STANKEVICH, I.M.; RUDENKO, A.M.;  
LEDYAYKIN, S.D.; ZEMLYANOV, V.P.

Testing a system of sublevel caving with breaking and drawing  
of the ore in inclined layers. Gor. zhur. no.6:23-24  
Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh  
metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for Shabel'nikov, Lisovskiy,  
Stankevich). 2. Salairskiy rudnik (for Rudenko, Ledaykin,  
Zemlyanov).

(Salair region—Mining engineering)



L 26745-66 EWT(m) DIAAP JD/JG

ACC NR: A16011474

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0316/0320

30

B

AUTHOR: Spitsyn, V. I.; Zimakov, I. Ye.; Zemlyanova, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of radioactive emission from Mo<sup>99</sup> on the surface structure of molybdenum anhydride

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 316-320

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum compound, radioactivity effect, surface property, crystallization

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated under an electron microscope the surface structure of samples of molybdenum trioxide containing different amounts of radioactive Mo<sup>99</sup>, which emits high-energy  $\beta$  particles (1.23 Mev) of relatively short half life (67 hours). The electron microscope pictures were taken by the replica method. The compounds were in the form of powder placed on a collodion film. The measurement procedure is briefly described. The results showed that in the case of nonradioactive compounds the surface remained relatively even and smooth. The radioactive

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UDC: 548.4: 539.16

L 26745-66

ACC NR: AP6011474

increased appreciably the effective external surface of the crystal. Other changes induced by the radioactivity are the decomposition of the crystal into smaller blocks and a certain degree of asterism. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 001

ZEMLYANOVA, L.I.; ZIMAKOV, I.Ye.; LYAPINA, A.M.; SPITSYN, Vikt. I.;  
DOBROSEL'SKAYA, N.P.

Electron microscope study of the effect of radioactivity of  
elementary sulfur on the structure of its surface. (MIRA 16:10)  
Radiokhimia 5 no.3:392-394 '63.

(Sulfur isotopes) (Electron microscopy)

27266

S/020/61/139/005/020/021  
B103/B208

5.4600

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, Zemlyanova, L. I.,  
Mikhaylenko, I. Ye., Gromov, V. V., and Zimakov, I. Ye.

TITLE: Electron-microscopic examination of the effect of radioactive radiation of solids on the structure of their surface

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 5, 1961, 1163-1165

TEXT: The crystal lattice of solids is disturbed by the ionizing action of their own radioactive radiation and the appearing recoil atoms, which also changes their surface structure. According to the authors, all this may be one of the causes of the effect exerted on physicochemical properties of solids by their own radiation (sorptive power, solubility in water, kinetics of heterogeneous processes of isotopic exchange, catalysis, etc.). The authors made electron-microscopic studies of the surface structure of radioactive samples of  $K_2SO_4$ ,  $MgSO_4$ ,  $BaSO_4$ , and  $MoO_3$ , which had been used previously to study adsorption, catalysis, and isotopic exchange. Except for  $BaSO_4$ , the pictures were obtained by

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S/020/61/139/005/020/021  
B103/B208

Electron-microscopic examination...

replication, and for  $\text{BaSO}_4$  the method of double replicas (silver-quartz replicas) was used.  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and  $\text{MoO}_3$  were applied to a collodion film in the form of a fine powder. A 200 - 300  $\text{\AA}$  thick quartz layer was sputtered onto it in vacuo. After dissolution of collodion in amyl acetate, the quartz replica were rinsed in distilled water in the case of  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and in dilute alcohol in the case of  $\text{MoO}_3$ . Radioactive samples of K and Mg were obtained by adding small amounts of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  containing  $\text{S}^{35}$ .  $\text{BaSO}_4$  precipitates were isolated by a method previously described by Vikt. I. Spitsyn, V. V. Gromov (DAN, 123, 722 (1958); Radiokhimiya, 1, 181 (1959)). Radioactive  $\text{MoO}_3$  was obtained by adding an  $\text{Mo}^{99}$  containing sample to ordinary  $\text{MoO}_3$  in order to attain the necessary specific radioactivity. The mixture was converted to ammonium molybdate by treating it with aqueous ammonia; it decomposed when heated. The resultant  $\text{MoO}_3$  was sublimed at  $850^\circ\text{C}$ . When comparing the pictures (magnification: 12,000 times) [Abstracter's note: Not reproducible] the

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S/020/61/139/005/020/021  
B103/B208

Electron-microscopic examination...

authors found the following differences in the crystal surface of a) radioactive and b) non-radioactive samples: 1) The surface of b) is comparatively smooth, that of a) highly pitted. The crystal surface of  $\text{BaSO}_4$  is changed to a high extent by incorporation of small radium amounts.  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{BaSO}_4$ , and  $\text{MoO}_3$  also show some changes in their surface structure after an external irradiation with 800-kev electrons. Although the dose was much higher in this case, the changes were less pronounced than those caused by radioactive radiation. The above surface defects appear rather regularly over the whole length of the crystal of the radioactive substance. The deep cavities observed in samples irradiated with neutrons were absent. The surface changes resemble those observed in metal etched by an ion beam. The authors further conclude from the comparison of the photographs that the surface defects of the radioactive samples develop already during the separation of the solid phase from the solution or from the gas. They assume that the radiation of electrons or other charged particles during the crystallization of solid substances gives rise to a great number of new active centers (seed crystals). The particle-size distribution on separation of radioactive salts from

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S/020/61/139/005/020/02  
B103/B208

Electron-microscopic examination...

solutions differs from a non-radioactive preparation. The content of smaller fractions considerably increases. The authors assume that additional crystallization centers are formed directly on the surface of the radioactive salts owing to radiation. The larger crystals thus decompose, and the surface becomes looser. A dendritic structure results in some cases (after separation of  $MoO_3$  from the gaseous phase). The further development of the surface of solids under the action of prolonged radioactive radiation reminds of the radiation corrosion rather than of the growth of irradiated crystals, as is the case in neutron bombardment. The adsorption of the radioactive samples is changed in the following way: Radioactive samples adsorb far more vapor of methanol, benzene, and hexane per unit surface of  $BaSO_4$  precipitate than do non-radioactive samples. This is considered to prove essential differences in the surface structure between these two types of samples. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 16 references: 15 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publications reads as follows: Ref. 13s H. Newkirk, J. Nucl. Materials, 2, 269 (1960).

Card 4/5

27266

S/020/61/139/005/020/021  
B103/B208

Electron-microscopic examination...

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute  
of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1961

Card 5/5

MITEL'MAN, M.G.; ZEMLYANOVA, L.I.; FRIMER, A.I.

Methods of dissolving intermediate layers in preparing specimens for  
electron microscope examination. Zav. lab. 25 no.1:62-64 '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Electron microscopy)

ZEMLYANOVA,

13

**Single-Step Quartz Replica Investigation.** (In Russian.) L. I. Zenlyanova, Ya. M. Kunin, and A. I. Frimer. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 70, Feb. 21, 1950, p. 991-993.

Describes method of the production of the above replica formation for several specific steels and non-ferrous metals and alloys is indicated. Advantages of this type of replica are emphasized. Illustrated.

10

ZEMLYANOVA, L. I. and KUSHNIR, Yu. M.

"Application of the Electron Microscope for Microcrystallochemical Analysis,"  
Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, No 8, 1952, pp 972-975.

SPITSYN, VIKT, I., akademik; ZEMLYANOVA, L.I.; MIKHAYLENKO, I.Ye.;  
GROMOV, V.V.; ZIMAKOV, I.Ye.

Electron microscope study of the effect of radioactive waves  
from solids on the structure of their surface. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 139 no.5:1163-1165 Ag. '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Solids, Effect of radiation of )

28 (5)

AUTHORS: Zemlyanova, L. I., Mel'nikova, S. A. SOV/32-25-6-37/53

TITLE: Electron Microscopic Investigation of Rubber and Filling Materials (Elektronnomikroskopicheskoye issledovaniye rezin i napolniteley)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 745-746 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the surface of rubber are usually carried out by replica in two steps. The first replica is made on collodion, methyl acrylate etc, in which case, however, frequently a larger amount of the substance to be investigated is taken. In the case under investigation the replica are produced by means of X-ray films. The test sample is cooled in liquid nitrogen and then the X-ray film wetted with acetone is pressed on to it. Next, a quartz- or carbon film is applied to the contact surface of the X-ray film and thus the second replica is obtained after the dissolution of the X-ray film in acetone. Investigations were also carried out on carbon black by means of a chemical- or ultrasonic dispersion with an aqueous ammonia solution (Fig 2). Herefrom it may be seen that chemical dispersion produces far smaller particles than ultrasonic dispersion. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

L 18131-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004569

S/0032/63/029/008/0960/0962

AUTHORS: Zemlyanova, L. I.; Lyapina, A. M.57  
56

TITLE: Investigation of the surface structure of porous, high-relief and powdery objects

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 960-962

TOPIC TAGS: structure, porous object, high-relief object, powdery object, cast, collodion cast, quartz cast, silver cast

ABSTRACT: It is proposed to conduct electron microscope studies on rough surfaces of various kinds of materials by using their casts. Samples of graphite and coal were soaked in water, ethanol, or 0.5% collodion, then the surface was wiped with filter paper, and several consecutive layers of 10% collodion applied. The cast was separated and sprayed with a fine powder of metallic silver. A heavy coat of 10-15% gelatin was applied and allowed to dry, permitting separation of the silver cast. After the gelatin was removed by water of 60-80C, the silver cast was placed on a glass slide, coated with quartz dust. Then the silver was dissolved in 1:1 nitric acid, yielding a quartz cast suitable for the electron microscope. A similar technique was used for obtaining casts from sandstone. Casts from

Card 1/2

L 18131-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004569

catalysts were made by coating the material with a heavy layer of methylmethacrylate in dichloroethane. For powdery specimens the first step of the technique was the fixation of the material on a photographic film from which the emulsion had been removed. To this end, the film with the superimposed powder was placed in a chamber containing vapors of amylacetate and acetone, resulting in a sinking of the powder particles into the swollen film. After drying, the embedded material was treated in the usual way. By such a technique casts were obtained of sulfates of barium, calcium, and strontium, the one series containing the  $S^{32}$  isotope and the other the  $S^{35}$  isotope. Electron microscope studies revealed that the surface of the particles of ordinary strontium sulfate was smooth, while that of its variant was rough. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. ~1

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZEMLYANOVA, L.I.

AUTHOR: Zemlyanova, L.I., Kushnir, Yu.M. 32-9-16/43

TITLE: The Use of an Electron Microscope for Microchemical Analysis  
(Primeneniye elektronnogo mikroskopa dlya mikrokhimicheskogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp. 1083-1087 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the work published in Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1952, Vol. 18, Nr 8. The present paper deals with the application of the electron-microcrystalllochemical analysis for the investigation of ions in cobalt, zinc, cadmium, magnesium and of sulphate ions. Besides, the method for determining the enumerated ions when found together in the solution, as well as the method of determining small admixtures of ions in concentrated zinc- and cadmium salt solutions is described. The direct and indirect methods of investigating microcrystals are combined, and a method for the electron-microcrystallloscopic analysis of the solid phase in multicomponent alloys is worked out. The most successful method of separating the substance is that in which the shape of the crystal is examined immediately on the film. This method is based upon the diffusion of the ions by the film pores. In order to determine the cobalt ions, a solution of oxalic acid and its salts, for determining zinc ions, anthranilic acid, for cadmium ions

Card 1/2

32-9-16/43

The Use of an Electron Microscope for Microchemical Analysis

- potassium hexacyanoferrate solution, for determining magnesium ions - a sodium hydrophosphate solution saturated with caesium chloride was used. Electronographical investigations were carried out with an electron microscope UEM-100, which operated as an electrograph, and with the electronograph EG-100. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

7(6), 9(0)

SOV/32-25-1-25/51

AUTHORS:

Mitel'man, M. G., Zemlyanova, L. I., Frimer, A. I.

TITLE:

Methods of Dissolving Intermediary Layers in the Preparation of Electron Microscopic Objects (Metody rastvorenija promezhutochnykh sloyev pri preparirovaniij elektronno-mikroskopicheskikh ob'yektorov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1,  
pp 62 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Collodium, quartz, beryllium etc. are used for the preparation of object support laminas in electronic microscopes. The solvent employed may, however, act upon the lamina in a way as to impair its transparency. Three different methods were investigated in the present case, with the purpose of reducing the solvent action to a minimum. A device was elaborated for the method of the capillary addition of the solvent (Fig 1). The specimen holder is situated in a closed glass container (with outlet and overflow tube), to which a dropping funnel conveys the solvent (amyl acetate) that, reaches the collodium by the capillary force. The dropping method is

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Methods of Dissolving Intermediary Layers in the  
Preparation of Electron Microscopic Objects

SOV/32-25-1-25/51

based on dissolution in a fresh solvent. The device (Fig 2) is basically similar to the above mentioned, with the sole difference that the specimen holder (nickel lamina) is in an inclined position and the solvent continuously flows over it. In the vapor method the solvent is vaporized (Fig 3), with the specimen holders being in the vapor phase. Laminas with an absorption of only 0.05 can be obtained by employing the method described (as compared to those obtained by the usual dipping method and equalling 0.16). There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

ZEMLYANOVA, L. I. -

ZEMLYANOVA, L. I. - "The use of the electron microscope for microchemical analysis". Moscow, 1955. Min Radio Engineering Industry. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Decorative.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11144

Author : Rusanov, F.N.; Zemlyanova, M.I.

Inst : Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences UzbekSSR

Title : Results of the Introduction of Grassy Plants into the Tashkent Botanical Garden.

Orig Pub : Tr. Botan. sada. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 5, 15-35

Abstract : Descriptions are given of 35 decorative grassy plants (the greater part of them exotics) which were tested between 1950 and 1954 with the aim of introducing them for beautification purposes into Uzbekistan. The description deals with the habits of the plants, their decorative qualities, and their reactions to local conditions.

Card 1/1

~~ZEMLYANOV, F. H.~~

~~ZEMLYANOVA, M. I.~~

Current results of the primary introduction of herbaceous plants in  
the Botanical Garden of Tashkent. Trudy Bot.sada AN Uz.SSR no.5:15-35  
'56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Tashkent--Plant introduction) (Plants, Ornamental)

ZEMLYANOVA, M.I.

Behavior of rockroses in Tashkent. Trudy Bot.sada AN Uz.SSR no.4:  
106-112 '54. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Tashkent--Rockrose)

ZEMLYANOVA, M. I.

Zemlyanova, M. I. - "On the ontogenesis of rootstocks in dicotyledonous plants,"  
Trudy Botan. sada (Akad. nauk Uzbek. SSR), Issue 1, 1949, p. 91-102.- Bibliog:  
12 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (L'etopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

ZEMLYANOVA, N.A.

Materials on the biology of *Schizothorax intermedius eurystomus*  
Kessler in some rivers on the northern slope of the Gissar Range.  
Uzb. biol. zhur. no.4:75-82 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR.  
(Kashka-Darya Valley--Carp)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D., inzh.

Effect of obstacles on the direction and velocity of winds, Rech.  
transp. 19 no. 2:45-46 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Winds) (Inland navigation)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D., inzh.

Correct interpretation and use of "Navigation Rules," Rech.  
transp. 19 no.4:46-48 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Inland navigation--Laws and regulations)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D., inzh.

Simplest method of determining the distance between ships. Rech.  
transp. 21 no.11:44 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Inland navigation) (Distances—Measurement)

MUKHIN, Ye., inzh.; ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D., inzh.

Pushing catamaran-type barge trains. Rech.transp.  
19 no.7:15-16 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Towing)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D.K., inzh.

Calculating ship movement parameters during maneuvers. Trudy  
NIIVTa no.14:60-70 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D.; PAVLENKO, V.; VOROB'YEV, P.

Improving the inertial characteristics of a ship by separate arrangement of rudders. Rech. transp. 24 no.7:48. '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo transporta.

ZEMLYANOVSKIY, D. K., CAND TECH SCI, "ANALYSIS OF THE  
CAUSES OF COLLISIONS AND ~~jam-ups~~ <sup>jam-ups</sup> OF RIVER ~~BOATS~~ <sup>VEHICLES</sup> AND ME-  
THODS OF COMPUTING <sup>Calculating</sup> THE MANEUVERING FACTORS OF ~~ERRONEOUS~~ <sup>deviation</sup> OF  
Moscow, 1961. (TOM ~~1~~ CENTRAL SCI RES INST <sup>of</sup> OF ECONOMICS  
AND OPERATION OF WATER TRANSPORT). (KL-DV, 14-61, 219).

-145-

ACC NR: AR6028524

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/005/V026/V027

AUTHOR: Zemlyanovskiy, D. K.

TITLE: Determination of tactical diameter by log and compass

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 5V130

REF SOURCE: Proizv.-tekhn. sb. Tekhn. upr. M-va rechn. flota RSFSR, no. 4 (48),  
1965, 25-26TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, navigator training, cargo ship, ocean transportation,  
characteristic function, performance test, NAVIGATION compass

ABSTRACT: A method for determining a ship's tactical diameter using log and compass, and based on the method of determining ship's position by beam distance, is described. The tactical diameter is taken as the difference between two beam distances to some object. The aforementioned method is recommended for large merchant ships with large tactical diameters and, accordingly, with a substantial difference between beam distances. The accuracy with which the tactical diameter is determined, and which depends on the correctness of readings of log and compass, is within permissible limits when the method is used for practical purposes, and this has been proven by calculations. 2 figures. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 17,13

Card 1/1

UDC: 656.628:629.1.053.2

ZEMLYANSKIY, N.I., [Zemlians'kyi, M.I.]; MURAV'YEV, I.V. [Muraviov, I.V.]

Substituted dithiophosphates. Dep. AN URSR no.8:1064-1067 '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено akademikom  
AN UkrSSR A.V.Kirсанovym [Kirсанов, O.V.].  
(Phosphorodithioic acid)

ZEMLYANSKIY, N.I.; KLIMOVSKAYA, L.K.

Raman spectra of some esters of dithio- and thiophosphoric acids.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:4056-4057 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Phosphorothioic acid--Spectra)  
(Phosphorodithioic acid--Spectra)

OLIFIRENKO, S.P.; ZEMLYANSKIY, N.I.

Synthesis of unsaturated esters of dithiophosphoric acid and its  
acyl and alkyl derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.10:3487-3488 0  
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.  
(Phosphorodithioic acid)

ZEMLYANSKIY, N.I.; KLIMOVSKAYA, L.X.

Raman spectra of some esters of dithio- and thiophosphoric acids.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:4056-4057 .D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Phosphorothioic acid--Spectra)

(Phosphorodithioic acid--Spectra)

TOKARIEVA, L.V., ZEMLYANOV, A.D., MINAKOV, V.A.

Quantitative determination of the amorphous phase in pyrocerams.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:979-983 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

ZEMLYANOY A.G.

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Problem of parapleuritis. Khirurgiia, Moskva No.1:41-44 Ja. '55.  
(MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kafedry (zav.prof. N.I. Blinov)  
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey imeni S.N. Kirova.

(THORAX, diseases,  
parapleuritis)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G. (Leningrad)

~~SECRET~~  
Symptom complex of acute abdomen following administration of  
dicoumarin. Klin. med., 33 no.10:73-75 0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kliniki Gosudarstvennogo ordyna Lenina  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova (zav.  
--prof. N.I. Blinov)

(COUMARDIN, derivatives  
bishydroxycoumarin causing acute abdom)  
(ABDOMEN, ACUTE, etiology and pathogenesis  
bishydroxycoumatin)

ZEMLYANOV, A. G.

ZEMLYANOV, A. G.: "Healing of concealed breaks in the long hollow bones in radiation diseases of experimental animals." Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956

ZEMLYANOV, A. G.

"The Formation of Ossaceous Calluses in Radiation Sickness," by  
A. G. Zemlyanov, Third Surgical Chair (head, Prof N. I. Blinov)  
and Chair of Radiology (head, Prof M. N. Pobedinskiy), State  
Order of Lenin Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians  
imeni S. M. Kirov, Meditinskaya Radiologiya, Vol 1, No 5,  
Sep/Oct 56, pp 72-74

The purpose of this research was to determine the approximate period  
for the formation of bone callus during defects of long bones under con-  
ditions of radiation sickness.

The appearance of the first signs of ossification in the form of  
heterogeneous X-ray shadows in the regions of defects was noted at the  
same time (on the 13th day after trauma) in both the irradiated (by single  
total 800 r) and nonirradiated rabbits. Before the period from the 26th  
to the 32nd day no differences were noted, but after that period resto-  
ration of bone marrow canals and remission were as much as 2 weeks retarded  
in the bones of irradiated experimental animals.

Sum 1274

ZEMLYANOV, A.G. (Leningrad)

Errors in diagnosis of gastrointestinal hemorrhage. Klin.med. 34  
no.10;56-58 0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. N.I.Blinov)  
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta Usovershenstvovaniya vrachey  
imeni S.M.Kirova (dir. - prof. N.I.Blinov)  
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, hemorrh.  
diag. differ.)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Healing of fractures and distribution of radioactive phosphorus in the callus following preliminary total body irradiation in experimental animals [with summary in English, p.158]. Vest.khir. 77 no.6: 59-64 Je '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1.. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. N.I.Blinov) i kafedry radiologii (zav. -prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova. Leningrad, ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina, d.12, kv. 19.

(FRACTURES, experimental, eff. of x-ray total body irradiation on healing & radiophosphorus in callus (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects, on exper. fract. healing & radiophosphorus in callus (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive, in callus, eff. of total body irradiation (Rus))

"General Morphologic Character of the Healing of Closed Fractures in Radiation Sickness," by A. N. Antipina and A. G. Zemlyanoy, Pathologic Anatomy Laboratory (head, Prof P. V. Sipovskiy), Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Third Surgery Clinic (head, Prof N. I. Blinov) and Chair of Radiology (head, Prof M. N. Pobedinskiy), State Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, Meditinskaya Radiologiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan/Feb 57, pp 70-79

Healing of experimental fractures of the radius in rabbits with acute radiation sickness under conditions of partial immobilization is complete by the 70th day; i.e., there is some delay in comparison with controls. This delay in regeneration of bone in radiation sickness varies from 10 to 25 days (in comparison with control animals). The cause of the delay evidently is due not only to general changes arising in the organism as a consequence of radiation sickness but also to local changes as hemorrhage, necrosis, etc.

Morphologically, the processes of delayed healing of fractures are expressed by lowered capacity for formation of osteogenic tissue, lowered capacity for osteogenic tissue to form osteoid tissue, and disturbance of ossification.

The delay in regeneration of bone was most marked during the period from 8 to 19 days after irradiation, i.e., during the time that the radiation sickness was at its height. (U)

54M.1345

СИЛЯНОВ, А. Г.

Resection of the gastric stump in recurrence of cancer.  
Khirurgiia 41 no.4:130-131 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
Tadzhikskoy SSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.F. Berezkin  
[deceased]) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze khirurgi-  
cheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ye.T. Zykova  
[deceased]) I-y Kalininskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

ZEMLYANOV, A.G. (Leningrad)

Glomus tumor of an arteriovenous anastomosis (Barre-Masson disease). Klin. med. 41 no.4:126-128 Ap '63.

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.

(MIRA 17:2)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G. (Leningrad, Konnaya ul., d. 30, kv.3)

Atrophic acrodermatitis. Vest. khir. 91 no.7:83-86 Jl'63  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov)  
Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.

ZEMLYANOV, A.G. (Leningrad, Poltavskaya ul., d.14, kv.37)

Clinical aspects of embolism of the superior mesenteric artery.  
Vest.khir. no.3:61-68 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz 3-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) Leningrad-  
skogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im.  
S.M. Kirova.  
(MESENTERIC ARTERIES—DISEASES) (EMBOLISM)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Diverticula of the duodenum. Khirurgiia 37 no.2:60-65 p '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgiceskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.S. Gamov) Malininskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ye.T. Zykova) 1-y

(DUODENUM—DISEASES)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Development of an adenocarcinoma in the cavity of a false cyst  
of the liver. Khirurgija 36 no.8:118-119 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gamov)  
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskogo otde-  
leniya (zav. - prof. V.V. Uspenskiy [deceased]) 1-y Gorodskoy  
bol'nitsy.

(LIVER--TUMORS)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Cancer following stomach surgery. Vest. khir. 85 no. 7:124-126 Je '60.  
(STOMACH--CANCER) (MIRA 14:1)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Pathogenesis and treatment of peritonitis fibrosa encapsulans.  
Khirurgiia 36 no.2:46-49 P '60.  
(PERITONITIS) (MIRA 13:12)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

Diverticulitis in diverticulosis of the small intestine [with summary  
in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.9:49-53 S '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR sasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.F. Berezkin [deceased] Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. R.I. Gavrilov).

(JEJUNUM--DISEASES)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G.

The clinical picture of primary phlegmon of the stomach [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.5:70-76 My '58 (MIRA 11:?)

1. Iz III-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova (dir. - prof. N.I. Blinov).  
(STOMACH, diseases  
primary phlegmon, clin. aspects (Rus))  
(PHLEGMON,  
stomach, clin. aspects (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/5 Surgery May 1957  
ZEMLYANOY, A-G.

2427. ZEMLYANOY A.G. \* The problems of parapleuritis CHIRURGLJA  
(Mosk.) 1955, 1 (41-44) (Russian text)

The clinical condition known as parapleuritis was first described by Bonet in 1679. The actual nature of the affection is as a rule overlooked, the interpretation being that of costal caries, periostitis, pleurisy or a sequela of a trauma. In the course of nearly 300 yr. only 74 cases were reported in the literature, including 22 in the USSR. The term parapleuritis is applied with reference to a tissue cell inflammation between the parietal pleura and the intrathoracic fascia; in this layer the connective tissue is only abundant in the posterior part next to the vertebral column; it shows moderate development in the lateroposterior part as far as the medial axillary line and is completely absent from the anterior part. Two systems of lymph vessels open up into the parapleural cavity (lymph flows in from the deep layer of the intercostal muscles into the anterior lymph nodes via the internal mammary artery, and lymph from the outer intercostal muscles flows into the posterior lymph nodes adjacent to the costal heads). Distinction is made between a tuberculous and an unspecific form, and between a primary and a secondary form; the latter exists when the parapleural infection arises from an osseous focus. Parapleural lymph nodes may caseate or form an abscess across which the pleura thickens; perforation in the pleural cavity does not, therefore, occur. The pus is more likely to penetrate the skin to escape through fistulae. Six observations on parapleuritis are available (2 men and 4 women). The patients were aged 42-74, and the duration of illness was 3 months to 6 yr. The diagnosis was verified by X-ray (opacity in the region of the abscess; no osseous focus in 5 cases) and by puncture of the abscess. Fistulization was seen in 3 cases. If surgery is contraindicated, then drainage of the pus and injection of a 10% Iodoform emulsion should be sufficient. The treatment of choice is radical extirpation of the infectious focus, introduction of antibiotics and primary wound closure. Complete recovery was seen

(IX, 15)

ZEMLYANOY, A.G. (Kalinin, Novopromyshlennaya ul., d.40, kv.17)

On traumatic pancreatitis. Vest.khir. 83 no.8:135-136 Ag '59.

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.V. Danilov)  
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PANCREATITIS, case reports)

ZEMLYANOV, I., agronom

Our practices of selecting and drying shelled corn. Muk.-elev.  
prom. 27 no.7:11-12 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Prosyanskiy zavod po obrabotke kukuruzy.  
(Corn (Maize))--Drying)

ZEMLYANOY, I.A.

Effect of caffeine on spinal cord reflexes in warm-blooded animals.  
Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.1:63-67 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

I. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - prof.  
P.Ye.Motsnyy) Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyim chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusovym.  
(CAFFEINE) (SPINAL CORD)

ZEMLYANOY, I.N., inzh.; SAVICH-ZABLOTSKIY, B.K., inzh.

First telemechanical substation for agricultural purposes.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 17 no.1:37 '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya ekspluatatsionnaya kontora "Sel'energo."  
(Rural electrification)

SAVICH-ZABLOTSKIY, B.K., inzh.; ZEMLYANOV, I.N., inzh.

Mixed repair brigades in the maintenance of electric networks.  
Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 16 no.5:43 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya ekspluatatsionnaya kontora "Sel'energo."  
(Electric lines--Repairing)

*Zemlyanoy, I. N.*

SAVICH-ZABLOTSKIY, B.K., inzh.; ZEMLYANOV, I.N., inzh.

Stringing high-voltage electric lines and radio rediffusion lines  
on the same pole. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 15 no.2:51 '58.  
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Khar'kovskaya mezhoblastnaya ekspluatatsionnaya kontora "Sel'-  
enezgo."  
(Electric lines) (Radio lines)

ULIN, Ivan Il'ich; ZEMLYANOY, I.S., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Orchard growers by birth] Potomstvennye sadovody. Moskva, Izd-  
vo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 46 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Ryazan Province—Fruit culture)

SHAUTSUKOV, Zelim Khadzhimurzovich; ZEMLYANOV, I.S., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D.,  
tekhn. red.

[Simultaneous cultivation of corn interrows and the immediate area  
around the plants] Odnovremennaia mekhanizirovannia obrabotka  
mezhduriadii i zashchitnykh zon posevov kukuruzy. Moskva, Izd-vo  
M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 54 p.  
(Corn (Maize))

ZEMLYANOY, M.I.

AID P - 3437

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 4/32

Authors : Zemlyanoy, M. I., Kand. Tech. Sci., A. A. Minayev,  
P. V. Chebyshev, Engs.

Title : Experimental study of waterwheel generator ventilation

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 10, 13-17, 0 1955

Abstract : The authors present a method of testing experimentally the ventilation of waterwheel generators with an electrothermal anemometer. Because of the small scale of the measuring element, measurements of air velocity and temperature inside the machine and also in the generator rotor are made possible in not easily accessible sections. Instructions are given as to the determination of the total discharge of air in the generator, in the ventilators and across the frontal parts, and also a method of measuring the velocity area inside the radial channels in the

Elektrichestvo, 10, 13-17, O 1955

AID P - 3437

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 4/32

Windings zone and in the air gap. Six drawings and photographs.

for Zemlyanoy and Minayev

Institution : (Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry) and All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute im. Lenin

Submitted : Mr 3, 1955

for Chodyshev